

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
FOUNDATION and GOVERNMENT
OF THE
HOSPITAL for FOUNDLINGS
IN

P. MYERMAN I. S.

DRAWN BY
MYERMAN

At the Command of her late Majesty
Queen *CAROLINE*, and now pub-
lished for the Information of those who
may be concern'd in carrying on a like
Design in this City.



L O N D O N :

Printed for R. MONTAGU, at the Book-Warehouse,
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PREFACE.



THE frequent Murders of Bastard Children, and the many Foundlings who lose their Lives by being expos'd, have put Men upon thinking of a proper Way to prevent these Evils: which Design, if it could be effectually executed, seems to promise more real Advantage to this Nation than any other that has been set on foot of late Years.

HOSPITALS for sick and lame Persons have, in several Parts of the Kingdom, met with great Encouragement, and been attended with no less Success. An Hospital for *Foundlings* too has been talk'd of for many Years; but was never so likely to take Effect as at present. There is Reason to expect, that those Persons who favoured the other Hospitals with their Countenance and Assistance, will give still greater Encouragement to one for *Foundlings* and *Bastard Children*, since it really is a Design of much greater Importance. In a religious View, the Prevention of Murder is a thing which Morality and the Principles of the Christian Religion ought to induce us to lay to Heart; and, as the Strength of a Country depends very much on the Number of Hands which it has to support it, in a civil View such Hospitals must be of great Advantage to a Nation: for many Foundlings lose their Lives before they are discover'd; and those, who are acquainted with the Management of Bastard Children when under the Care of Parish Officers, know very well that the putting such Children to Paupers differs but little from immediate Death.

P R E F A C E.

IT is not the Design of this Tract to set forth either the great Evil which will be prevented, or the great Good which will be promoted, by an Hospital for *Foundlings and Bastard Children*. Those who are already engag'd in this Affair, are fully persuaded of its Advantages in both these Respects; and there is no doubt but these, and many other cogent Reasons, will, at a proper Time, be laid before the Publick, to induce them to unite in perfecting so great and so good a Work: But, as in all new Designs, especially one of so extensive a Nature as this, it is almost impossible but that many Difficulties must arise, and many wrong Steps be taken, merely for want of a sufficient Foreknowledge and Experience in Things of this Nature, it is apprehended they may, in a great Measure, be prevented by the Directors being acquainted with the Regulations and Conduct observ'd in an Hospital of the same Kind.

THIS therefore the Reader will have in the following Tract, which contains a very circumstantial Account of the Management of the Hospital for Foundlings at *Paris*, from its Establishment to the present Time. Those Particulars which may be of Service in the Execution of a like Design in this Kingdom, may be retain'd, and, perhaps, improv'd; and those which shall be thought to be otherwise, may be laid aside.

I NEED only add, That this Account was drawn up at the Command of her late Majesty *Queen Caroline*; and would then have been publish'd, if there had been a sufficient Prospect that the Design, which was then much thought of, would have succeeded. In Her the Hospital for *Foundlings* has lost a Protectrix and Benefactrix: But, if the Attempt should proceed, there is no Reason to fear but it will receive from his Majesty Protection and all proper Encouragement.



**A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
F O U N D A T I O N and G O V E R N M E N T
o f t h e H o s p i t a l f o r F O U N D L I N G S
i n P a r i s .**

T H E Hospital for *Foundlings*
in *Paris*, was erected *A. D.*
1640, and established by the
King's Letters Patents bear-
ing Date *June, 1670*, to receive
Children which should be found ex-
posed in the City and Suburbs of
Paris.

E A C H

EACH Foundling is admitted into the said Hospital, in the House called the House of *la Coche*, by Virtue of a *verbal Process*, from one of the Commissaries of the *Chatelet* of Paris, which mentions the Age of the Child, the Place where it was expos'd, the Year, Month, Day, and Hour when it was found, together with all the particular Marks that might be discovered upon its Body, in order to facilitate its being afterwards reclaimed.

THE Commissary of the *Chatelet* keeps the Minutes of the *verbal Process* amongst the Minutes of the Proceedings which he draws up; and delivers a Copy of it, sign'd by himself, to be carried with the Child to the Hospital of Foundlings.

CHILDREN born in the *Hôtel Dieu*, or in the General Hospital, are admitted into this (when their Mothers die, or are not able to suckle them) by

by Virtue of an Order signed by the Director of the Hospital.

AS soon as Children are admitted, they are carried into a Room, where there is a Nurse ready to suckle them.

THESE Foundlings are commonly baptized the Day after their Admission, if there is no apparent Danger of their dying; but if there is, they are baptized at any Hour of the Day or Night.

CHILDREN upon whom no *Billets* or *Notes* are found, mentioning their Names, or the Places where they were baptized, are baptized in the Hospital by the Names their Godfathers or Godmothers please to give them: but those whose Names are mentioned, are baptized by such Names.

THE Name of the Child, together with the Day of its Baptism, is written, either upon the *verbal Process*

of the Commissary, which was delivered to the superior Sister of the Hospital when such Child was committed to her, or else upon the Order of the Director of the Hospital for those Children who come from the *Hotel Dieu*, or the *General Hospital*. This Instrument is signed by the first Chaplain of the Hospital, and afterwards the Child's Name, together with the Day when it was admitted into the Hospital, is transcribed upon a Slip of Parchment, which is fastened to the Child's Cap; and then the Baptism is entered in a Register Book kept in the Hospital for this Purpose: which Entry is likewise signed by the same Chaplain.

WHEN *Notes* are found upon Children, specifying the Parish where they were baptized, the Custom is to send to those Parishes to certify the Truth of such *Notes*. But this is observed only with relation to *Paris*.

AFTER

AFTER the Children have been baptized, they are brought back to the Room where they are to be suckled, and kept there 'till Country Nurses fetch them. The first Nurses reside in the Hospital, and have fix'd Wages; their Business being to suckle Children from their Admission into the Hospital, 'till they are given to Country Nurses. These are under the Direction of one of the Sisters of the Hospital, who watches their Behaviour towards the Children, and takes special Care that their *Notes* are not changed.

AFTER this, all the *verbal Processes* of the Children who were admitted into the Hospital the Night before, are put into the Hands of the Clerk of the Board, to be entered in a Register kept for that Purpose; in which are mentioned, the Age of the Child, and the Name either of the Commissary who sent it to the Hospital, or of the Director who gave the *Order* for its Admission:

Admission : and these Entries are severally numbered in the Margent of the Register, from Beginning to End.

AT every Meeting of the Directors of this Hospital, the said Register of Admission, and the *verbal Processes* of the Commissaries of the *Chatelet*, or else the *Orders* of the Directors, are sign'd and indors'd by one of the Directors ; and then the said *verbal Processes*, or *Orders*, are put into particular Boxes, according to the Order of Years and Numbers, that Recourse may be had to them.

W H E N any Child dies before it is put out to Nurse, its Slip of Parchment is carried to the Clerk of the Board, who writes thereon the Day of its Decease ; in order to discharge or cancel the Register, by entering its Death in the Margent, opposite the Article of its Admission. Besides this, the Death of the Child is entered in a mortuary

mortuary Register, kept for all Persons who die in this Hospital.

It being impossible but that, amongst so great a Number of Children as are daily expos'd, some of them should have infectious Distempers, the said Hospital has a Master Surgeon to inspect the said Children; who, being found to have such Distempers, he gives a Certificate thereof, at the Bottom of which, the Board writes an Order to have them admitted into the Hospital of *Bicestoe*; which is a Place set apart for the Cure of infectious Distempers. In this Order are inserted, the Name of the Child, the Entry of its Admission, with the Number of such Entry; and at the same Time this Order is mentioned, in the Margin of the Register of Admission opposite to the Number where the Child's Name is entered, in these Words: *Sent to Bicestoe on such a Day.*

T H E N u r s e s , w h o o f f e r t h e m s e l v e s t o t a k e C h i l d r e n a r e n o t a d m i t t e d w i t h o u t

A S for those Children who, on the Surgeon's Inspection, appear to be found, they are sent to Nurse but before we speak to this Point, we must observe three Things.

1st. **FROM** whence these Nurses come.

2^{dly}, **WHAT** these Nurses are.

3^{dly}, **BY** whom they are brought to the Hospital.

EVER since the Establishment of the said Hospital for Foundlings, the Board has made it a Rule to take for Nurses none but Women of the Provinces of *Picardy* and *Normandy*; that they might, from Time to Time, more conveniently make a general Visitation of the said Children.

THE Nurses, who offer themselves to take Children, are not admitted without

without Certificates from the Ministers of their Parishes, concerning their Life and Conversation, and farther setting forth, that their own Children are either weaned or dead, and that they are fit for nursing those they apply for.

THESE Nurses are brought to the Hospital by Commissioners, commonly called *Leaders*, who are appointed by the Board, being eight in Number. They appear before a *Notary Publick*, and bind themselves severally to seek for, and bring to the said Hospital, as many Nurses as they can find in and about the Places where they dwell, provided they are of a good Life and Conversation, and their Children are either weaned or dead; to watch the Behaviour of the Nurses; to visit them now and then; to see if they discharge their Duties well; to pay them punctually their monthly Allowance, as they shall receive it from the Board. Not to demand of the said

C

Nurses

Nurses any other Fees besides one Sol per Livre (i.e. the twentieth Penny) for the Monies they receive for them; and, in case the Children should die, to take their Linen and Cloaths from the said Nurses, and bring them to the said Hospital, together with a Certificate of their Burial, on pain of being answerable themselves for the same.

W H E N these Children are sent to nurse, they give to each of the Nurses a Note, or printed *Bull*, in which are specified the Inspection of the Child by the Surgeon, the Place where the Nurse goes to fetch Salt; the Distance of her Abode from the said Place, the Age of the Child, the Folio where it is registered, and Date of the Entry; the Place where it was baptized, its Name, with the Names of its Nurse and her Husband, the Parish where she dwells, and the Day when the Child was put into her Hands.

THIS

THIS Note contains likewise, an Account of all the Cloaths that are given to the Nurse for the Use of the Child, of the Time it is to stay with her, and of her monthly Allowance for nursing it.

TWO Copies are made of this Note; one for the Nurse, and the other to remain at the Board, to be immediately entered in the Register of Admission, on the Margent of the Article of Admission of such Child, and afterwards upon a particular Register of all the Children who are sent to nurse within the Year; and again upon the Day-book of Payments that are made to the Nurses, because the first Month is always advanced.

THE Name, Registration, and Number of each Child, when it is sent to nurse, are inclosed in a Piece of Leather, which being fastened to five or six Beads, forms a small Necklace.

This the Nurse is obliged to keep very carefully, and return to the Hospital, when she brings the Child back, or if it dies before the Time, on pain, in case of Failure, of forfeiting the several Months Wages that may be due to her, as is particularly expressed in the *Bull*, or printed *Note*.

I N Case of the Children's Death, the Nurses are obliged to return the Cloaths that were given them, together with a Certificate of their Burial, in a Month at farthest after their Decease, on pain of being deprived of the several Months Wages that may be due to them, as is expressed also in the printed *Note*.

W I T H regard to the Time that the Children are to be at nurse, the Board did, on the 10th of *December*, 1707, resolve, that they should be weaned, and kept at nurse, 'till they were five Years old, and then brought back to the Hospital; and that the
Nurses,

Nurses, who, in Breach of this Resolution, keep them any Months beyond that Term, should not be paid for such Months, excepting those of *December, January and February*, in which they are dispensed from bridging the Children, upon account of the Rigor of the Season.

THE settling of the monthly Allowances is referred to the *Ladies of Charity*, who take care of the said Children, as is expressed in the 9th Article of the Order of Council of the 21st of *July*, 1670, which is subsequent to the Letters Patent for the Establishment of the said Hospital, granted in the Month of *June* the same Year. They had formerly fixed the said monthly Allowances at four Livres ten Sols for the first Year; four Livres for the second; and three Livres for each of the three last Years: but, upon the Report made to the said Ladies in 1720, that a great Number of Children died in the Hospital for want of Nurses,

Nurses, the said Ladies, to induce them to take Children, did resolve to augment the Allowances ten Sols per Month for the first Year: but as this Augmentation failed of answering their Expectations, by reason of the Dearness of Provisions, they made a second Augmentation; so that the monthly Allowances of the Nurses stand now settled at six Livres for the first Year; five Livres for the second; four Livres ten Sols for the third; and three Livres ten Sols for each of the two last Years.

BY a Resolution of the Board on the 24th of *February*, 1691, the superior Sister of the Hospital is appointed to pay the Nurses; and the Payments are made in the following Manner: The *Leaders* bring to the Board all the printed *Notes*, commonly called *Bills*, that are put into their Hands by the Nurses of their Division, with Certificates upon them of the Children being either alive or dead. The *Notes* being thus delivered, the Duplicates of
 Nurses them

them are taken out of their respective Boxes, and the Payment of the Months due to the respective Nurses, are set down upon each. Then a Memorandum, or List, is drawn up, specifying the Name of the *Leader*, the Names of the Nurses he is to pay, and the Sums mark'd upon the *Notes* which he has brought. Duplicates are made of this Memorandum, which is enter'd in a particular Register by the Clerk of the Board of the said Hospital; and when the said *Leader* receives the Amount of all the Sums specified in the Memorandum, he gives a Receipt for it in the said Register to the superior Sister. After this, all the *Bulls* which he brought are return'd to him, together with the Memorandum, or List; and every *Leader* is to observe this Method.

THESE *Bulls* being thus settled, the Payment that is mark'd upon them is entered in a Register Book, which is kept for this Purpose, and contains the Name of each Nurse, that of the Child,

Child, the Number of Months paid to the said Nurse, with the Time when they ended, and the Sum mark'd upon each *Balk*. This Journal is settled every Month by one of the Directors; and, in Consequence of the said Settlement, an Order, for Reimbursement of the said monthly Payments, is made out for the superior Sister, which she inserts under the Head of Expences in the Account she is obliged to deliver in every Quarter to the Board.

TO be the better assured that the *Leaders* pay the Nurses faithfully what they have received for them, the Board, by a Resolution of the 2d of May, 1713, ordered, that every time the *Leaders* came to *Paris*, they should bring the Memorandums delivered to them at the preceding Board, with a Certificate at the Bottom in the following Form:

I A. B. do certify, that I have paid the Nurses of the Children mentioned
in

in this List, what is therein mark'd for each of them.

THIS List they are to leave at the Board, that recourse may be had to it in case of need; and if there should be any Sums in the said List which they had not paid, because they could not discover, after a diligent Enquiry, to whom the Money was due, they are to return such Sums to the superior Sister of the said Hospital, who then takes upon herself to pay them to the Claimants, after having made Enquiry into the Register of the Hospital, and reported the Case to the Board of Direction.

BY the 6th Article of the Resolutions of the Board, on the 9th of August, 1704, it is order'd, that there shall be a Visitation every other Year of the Children put to nurse in the Country, in all their several Divisions; and in pursuance of this Resolution, there is given to some of the aforesaid Sisters,

a Power to make the said Visitation, sign'd by the Directors of the Hospital. These Sisters have a Paper put into their Hands, containing a List of the several Parishes that belong to the same Magazine of Salt, and of all the Children who are at nurse in each of the said Parishes; the Name of the Nurse, and of her Husband; the Name, Number and Registration of the Child; the Day when it was put to the said Nurse, the last Cloathing that was given for it, and the last Payment that was made to the Nurse. And when the said Sisters have examin'd the Necklace of the Child, and all other Particulars, one of them certifies the State in which she finds Things in the Margent of every Article: but if the Child be dead, she writes down the Day of its Decease, and another Sister, at the same Time, certifies the like upon the *Bull*, which is in the Hands of the Nurse.

in all their several Divisions, there is
 presence of this Resolution, there is
 of the aforesaid Sisters.

WHEN

WHEN the said Sisters are return'd from their Visitation, they cast up, at the Bottom of their Lists, the Number of the Children therein contain'd, specifying with all, how many of them were found dead, and how many living.

WHEN the Children are five Years old, they are brought back to the Hospital, and some of them are sent to a House in the Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, designed for the Purpose. These Children have a Note put upon their Heads, containing their Name and Age, with the Number and Date of their Registration: and in this House is kept a particular Register of all the Children who are sent to it; in which the Day of the Admission of each Child is enter'd, and its Name, Registration and Number transcribed from the Register of the Hospital.

THIS House not being large enough to contain all the Children, it

is necessary to send some of them, now and then, to the Houses belonging to the General Hospital, conformably to the Resolution of the Board on the 3d of May, 1712. Those Children that are thus sent, are enter'd in a particular Register kept for the Purpose, and at the same Time a Transcript is made from the Register of the House of *La Courbe*; so that this said Registration follows the Child where-ever it is sent, in order to facilitate its being known, when the Parents come to enquire after it.

THE Children who remain in the House in the Suburbs of *St. Anthony*, or in that of *La Courbe*, are usually kept there till they are fifteen or sixteen Years old; during which Interval, they are instructed by four Clergymen (two in each House) appointed to teach them to read and write; and at the same Time are employ'd in knitting Stockings and Caps for the Use of those who are at nurse. All this is done

under

under the Direction of the Sisters of the *Charity*, who are appointed to supply them with Necessaries, and keep them to their Duty.

When these Children are of a proper Age to be put out to Trades, the Boys are bound to Masters in the City, the Hospital paying nothing but the Fees of Livery-men of the Companies to which their said Masters belong; but it gives to each Child, as put out Apprentice, a Coat and Waistcoat, of old Cloaths turn'd, a Hat, one Day Caps and one Night Cap, four Cravats, six Shirts, an under Waistcoat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, one Pair new, and the other Second-hand, with six Pocket Handkerchiefs. When the Child's Apprenticeship is half out, the Hospital gives him a thorough Suit of new Cloaths, and the Master is oblig'd to find him in all other Necessaries during the rest of his Time.

M O S T

under the Direction of the Sisters of
 MOST of the Girls are dispos'd
 of to charitable Persons, who ask for
 them, in order to bring them up. On
 which Occasion they appear before a
 Notary, and enter into Bonds to pro-
 vide them with all Necessaries at their
 own Expence, until the Age fixt by
 the Board, to educate them in the
 Religion of the Church of Rome, and to
 be forth-coming with them whenever
 it shall be requir'd. They bind them-
 selves likewise to give the said Girls
 as soon as they shall arrive to the Age
 mentioned in the Bonds, a Sum of
 Money, with a Parcel of Linen and
 Cloaths, according to their Circumstan-
 ces, or Agreement with the Board.

WHEN any of the said Children
 have a mind to marry, they commu-
 nicate their Design to the Board,
 which, in such Cases, allows to each of
 them

I F the Parents of any of the Children desire to know whether they are living or not, they must pay a Fee, (fix'd by the Board) to the Clerk, for the Search ; which being made, and reported to the Board, they send for the Persons who required the Search, to discover if they be the real Parents, and if the Children may be delivered to them without any Inconveniency.

T O give the Reader an Idea of the Manner in which the Hospital for Foundlings is govern'd, it will be necessary to set forth,

1st. W H A T are the Rights and Privileges granted to the said Hospital by the Letters Patent of its Establishment.

2^{dly}, B Y whom, and how, it is govern'd.

3^{dly}

3dly, **HOW** the Revenues of the Hospital are receiv'd and on what

4thly, **HOW** the said Revenues are applied: which being

5thly, **IN** what Manner the Receiver is to make up his Accounts

THE Directors of the said Hospital, by Virtue of Letters Patent from the King in *June* 1670, may act, contract, sell, alienate, purchase, sue, and be sued, as well as receive all manner of Donations and Legacies, both for general and particular Uses.

THE Hospital for *Foundlings* has the Privilege of pleading in the High Court of Parliament at the first Demand, either as Plaintiffs or Defendants. It likewise enjoys all the Privileges of the *General Hospital*, as a yearly Provision of Salt, free Customs,

II. **THE** Hospital is govern'd by the first President of the Parliament of *Paris*, and by the Attorney General, (who are called Chief Governors) with four Directors chosen at the Board of the *Hospital General*, out of the Directors of the said *Hospital General*, to which the Hospital for Foundlings is united by the said Letters Patent, tho' their respective Estates remain separate.

A Receiver also is appointed by the Board, who is sworn in the High Court of Parliament, and keeps the Accounts of the said Hospital.

THE Directors of the Hospital sit once every Week. The Sittings begin by Prayers; after which a brief State of what has been received and expended in the foregoing Week, and of what then remains in the Strong-box, is laid before the Directors, both by the Receiver and the Superior Sister

E of

of the said Hospital. Next, a Report is made of their Affairs then going forward, and, above all, of the Sums that are to be recovered; all which are entered in the Register containing the Resolutions of the Board. And at every Sitting, one of the Directors indorses the verbal Processes of the Children admitted in the foregoing Week, and then the Articles of the said Children are enter'd in the Register of Admission. At the same Time the Directors settle the Day-book, wherein Entry is made of the Sums received and expended by the Superior Sister; who, by a Resolution of the Board the 18th of *April*, 1691, is appointed to receive the Alms that are brought to the said Hospital; as also the Fees paid by those at whose Request Search is made for Children reclaim'd by their Parents, and other Contingencies, in order to pay the Nurses and defray other smaller Expences of the Hospital.

III. ALL the certain Revenues of the Hospital are receiv'd by the Receiver.

IV. THESE Revenues are mostly applied to the Payment of the Country Nurses, and to keeping the Children: the Overplus goes to discharge the other Expences of the Hospital; in the doing of which, the following Method is observed:

AS the Sums receiv'd by the superior Sister do not answer to her Expences, the Board gives her an Order upon the Receiver for what farther Money she has need of; which Order is enter'd in a Register-Book kept for the Purpose.

BEFORE we give an Account of the Payments for Cloaths bought, and maintaining the Children at nurse, it will be proper to inform the Reader,

1st, B Y whom the Purchases are made.

2^{dly}, H O W the said Purchases are made.

1st, B Y the 10th Article of the Order of Council of the 21st of July, 1670, the *Ladies of Charity*, who take care of the said Children, are appointed by the King to make Purchases; but not being able to do it themselves, they have committed this Trust to the superior Sister, who is accountable to them, and cannot make any Purchase without Orders sign'd by them.

TOWARDS the End of every Year, the said Ladies meet at the Board of *La Couche*; when the superior Sister, after giving in an Account of what Stuffs and Linen remain in the Warehouse, delivers to the said Ladies an Inventory of what Stuffs and Cloth will be wanted in the Course of the following

following Year ; and the said Ladies, having examined the State of the Case, sign an *Order* at the Bottom of the said Inventory, for the superior Sister to buy the Goods therein mentioned.

PURSUANT to this *Order*, the said Sister buys the Goods, settles the Prices of them with the Tradesmen, and takes a Bill of Parcels, which is afterwards transcribed in a particular Register. This Register, and the Bills of Parcels, are settled every Quarter by one of the said Ladies ; and, in consequence thereof the Board gives an *Order*, at the Bottom of each Bill of Parcels, to the Receiver for the Payment of the Sum total therein contained : which *Order* is examined and registered by one of the Directors of the Hospital, and then returned to the Tradesmen to receive the Contents.

THE Payment of the other Expences of the said Hospital (such as
Annuities

Annuities for Lives to particular Persons; Wages of the Sisters, Priests, Officers and Servants; Bills of Fare, Work and Repairs done in and about the House) is made in the following manner :

THOSE to whom the Hospital gives Annuities for Lives, are paid quarterly. Their Receipts are first entered in a particular Register, afterwards examined by one of the Directors, and then returned to the Annuitants to be paid by the Receiver.

THE same Method is observed for the Pensions granted by the Board to ten poor Scholars, according to the Foundation of the late Mr. Braguet.

THE Payment of the Wages of the Priests, Sisters, Officers and Servants, is made upon their giving Receipts, which are only examined by the Board; and as for those Servants who cannot give Receipts, they are paid by the superior

superior Sister, who keeps a particular Account of them, which is settled every Quarter by the Board: and in Consequence of this, an Order of Reimbursement is made out for her, to be inserted in the Account of Expences which she gives in to the Board.

THE Sums which she expends for the Table and other smaller Necessaries, are settled every Month by the Board; in consequence whereof, an Order of Reimbursement is made out for her, to be inserted likewise under the Article of Expences in her Account: which Order, as well as all the other Orders given to her, is examined and register'd by one of the Directors of the said Hospital.

LASTLY, the Payment for the Works and Repairs in and about the said Hospital, is made in consequence of the Agreement entered into with one of the Directors, and written under

det the feveral Estimates of the Workmen; who do not begin any Job, till a View has been taken by Order of the Board, and a Resolution for doing the same passed by the Board: from whence afterwards an Order issues to the Receiver for Payment of the Estimates; which Order is likewise examined and registered, and then returned to the Workmen to receive the Contents.

V. BEFORE we set forth the Receiver's Method of making up his general Account of all the yearly Revenues and Expences of the Hospital, it will be necessary to observe, that the superior Sister, who is appointed to receive the Alms brought to the Hospital, and to pay the Nurses, gives in her Account to the Board every Quarter, agreeable to a Resolution of the 10th of January, 1728, in the following Manner:

AT the Beginning of every Year, she casts up in her Register, the Sums total received and expended for the
four

four preceding Quarters, signifying at each Sum total of Receipts, that she will pay the Contents to the Receiver, and produce his Discharge : And each Sum total of Expences specifies, that the Receiver will pay to the Sister the Contents ; and for the Reimbursement of this, an *Order* is drawn up for him : so that the Sister is obliged to bring every Quarter an Account, of the Money received by her, to the Receiver General, who takes as Payment all the *Orders* of Reimbursement, which the Board of Direction has given her upon him. And if, on casting up the Receipts and Expences, it appears, that the Sister has received more than she has expended, she pays the Ballance in Cash to the Receiver : but, if she has received less than she has expended, then the Receiver pays the Ballance in Cash to her ; he giving her a Discharge for the Money she received, and she him a Receipt for the Sums contained in the *Orders*.

IN consequence of this mutual Settlement of Accounts, the Receiver charges himself in general, under the Head of Receipts, with all the Sums received by the said Sister, and under the Head of Expences, with all the *Orders* she has given him in Payment: which *Orders* are to be employed amongst the Vouchers for the Articles of Expence contained in the general Account, which he is to deliver in within the first Quarter of every Year, conformable to the Letters Patent for establishing the said Hospital.

THE Receiver, in making up his Account, is obliged to charge himself, under the Head of Receipts, not only with all the Sums which he has received within the Year, but also with those which he ought to have received, arising from the certain annual Revenues of the Hospital; and under the Head of Expences, with all the Payments which he has made in the Year, producing

producing in Form proper Vouchers
for the said Payments.

DUPLICATES are made of this
general Account, which being produced
and sworn to by the Receiver, is then
given in to the first President, and to
the Attorney General, as Chiefs in the
Direction of the Hospital for *Found-
lings*; and likewise to the Directors
thereof, to be by them allowed. All
the Papers, which serve to justify the
said Account, are marked with Figures
by some Director, and deposited, along
with one of the Duplicates of the said
Account, in the *Archieves* of the Hos-
pital, that recourse may be had to
them, in case of need: the other Du-
plicate is given to the Receiver to be
his Discharge.

F I N I S.

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Guinea, occasioned by its Scarcity (for it was
never printed with his other Works) induced the
Bookseller to reprint it in Quarto, to compleat
the Edition of Boyle, published by Shaw, in
three Volumes.

The PUBLICK NEWS-PAPERS having taken Notice, That the Number of Foundlings taken in at the HOSPITAL at *PARIS* in the Year 1748 were 3,429, and in 1749, 3,775 ; The following Questions were transmitted thither by a Governor of the FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL at *LONDON*; to which the following Answers were returned.

Question I. *W H E T H E R, at the Hospital at Paris, all Children are taken in — Sick or Well, Small or Great ?*

Answer. All poor Children are received at the Hospital at *Paris*, who are brought thither, — Sick or Well, Small or Great ; and they are, according to their Ages, put into different Houses and Apartments belonging to the Hospital. The new-born Children are carried to the Nursing-House, and are there received upon the Vouchers of proper Commissaries, and thence are sent to Nurse into the Country ; from whence they are not taken till after they are weaned.

Q. II. *What is the Income of the Hospital ? Is it composed of Rents in Land, yearly Donations ; or does it hold by Mortmain ?*

A. The Revenues of the General Hospital are of different Natures: They consist in Land, Annuities on the Town-House, on several Duties on Wine, &c. Annuities and Sums of Money given by private Persons ; and other Casualties. The
N Hospital

Hospital possesses by Mortmain, and enjoys sundry Privileges and Exemptions.

Q. III. Whether the Government, or the City of Paris contribute annually towards it,—and how much?

A. The King is the Founder and Protector of the General Hospital, and has given it the greatest Part of what it possesses: Charitable Persons have also given Money and Annuities; and, according as new Succours or Helps are wanting, the Government grants whatever may be found necessary.

Q. IV. Whether the Government looks upon the Children which are brought up in the Hospital, as Children belonging to the State? Whether the Government dispose of them, or the Governors and Directors? It is presumed there are several Edicts and Regulations hereon, which we should be glad to have.

A. The Children which are brought up in the different Houses in the Hospital, belong to the State: They are under the Government of the Directors, who are perpetual Guardians of these Children; who have them instructed in Religion, and in the Business of the House; or for Manufactures, putting some out Apprentices to different Masters and Mistresses. When the Fathers or Mothers, or other Parents of these Children demand them, they are delivered to them. There are divers Regulations and Edicts concerning the Administration of the Hospital; a Book of which is transmitted herewith.

Q. V. We are uncertain, Whether the Foundation for Foundlings be kept separate and distinct: If so,—Whether the Expences and Charges can be known? In which Case it would be very obliging to mention what

what the Expences and Charges of the Years 1748 and 1749 were : How many of the Children are kept at Paris : How many in the Country ; and the Occupations they are brought up to ?

A. The Administration relating to Foundlings is distinct and separate from the General Hospital. There is a particular Steward, under the Orders of the Commissaries or Committee, chosen out of the Number of Governors or Directors of the General Hospital. This Steward is impowered to receive the Revenues that belong to the Hospital of Foundlings : He likewise takes Care of the Expences relating to them. The Expences for the Country Nurseries, amount, one Year with another, to 250,000 Livres, or about Eleven Thousand Pounds *Sterling* ; and the petty Expences, Cloathing, Maintenance, &c. of the Children, about 80,000 Livres, or Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds. There are, *communibus Annis*, 5 to 6,000 Children at Nurse in the Provinces of *Normandy* and *Picardy* ; and those are only accustomed to take them. There are 3, or 4,000 Children at *Paris*, dispersed in the several Houses in the *New Street*, *Notre Dame*, Suburbs of *St. Antonie*, &c. according to their Age. The Boys are taught to Knit and Spin : The Girls likewise learn to Knit, to Spin, to Card Wool or Flax, and to Embroider,—according to their several Talents.

Q. VI. Whether the Fathers, Mothers, or Relations are permitted to demand any of these Children ; and, demanding them, if their past Maintenance be a fixed and regulated Sum, or whether it be fixed by the Governors and Directors ?

A.

A. On the 4th Query it has been said, that the Fathers, Mothers, or Relations making a Demand of their Children, they are given up to them, obliging them to take Care of their Education. It is customary, in this Case, to demand the Reimbursement of their Maintenance ; which is generally fixed at 100 Livres, or about Four Pounds Ten Shillings *Sterling*, yearly, from the Time of the weaning of the Children. But Part of this is often dispensed with, when the Fathers and Mothers are unable to pay the Whole.

Q. VII. At what Age are the Children disposed of,—and how ? Are they put out to Trades, Manufactures ; or are they employed, as Labourers, to Till the Ground ?

A. The Children are set to Work as soon as ever they are able, and afterwards put to Trades according to their different Genius : But it is very uncommon, that any are employed, as Labourers or Husbandmen ; which however would be a very important, and useful Thing.



